

ated; cell 1st *M*2 closed; basal deflection of *Cu*1 about one-third its length before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brown, the caudal margins of the segments pale; sternites whitish with a conspicuous brown lateral line. Male hypopygium with three pleural appendages, the longest and most conspicuous appearing as a relatively short, blackened blade that terminates in an acute, slightly curved, blackened point; the second appendage is pale, about one-half the length of the first, the blunt tip narrowed; the third appendage is very squat in appearance, broader than long, with about a dozen setae on the surface, excluding two longer and more powerful bristles at the proximo-caudal angle. Penis-guard broad, fleshy, pale.

*Holotype*: ♂, Ampajango, Catamarca, altitude 2,300 meters, November 30, 1920 (V. Weiser). *Paratype*: ♂, Punta de Balasto, Catamarca, November 11, 1920 (V. Weiser).

### Notes and New Species (Lep., Arctiidae).

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SUBFAMILY NOLINAE.

*Rocesia varia* n. sp.

General color dark gray to brownish gray, with a variable hoary irroration due to the white tips of some scales. Thorax and head more definitely whitish. Collar with two transverse whitish lines, variably distinct. Palpi dark outside, pale within, exceeding front by about length of head. Under surface and abdomen silky pale gray. Legs similar inside, irrorate with gray outside. Tarsi darker with each joint pale tipped.

Basal area of primaries grayish, darker toward costa, with an inconspicuous tuft of raised scales in the cell. T. a. line single, dark, strongly out-curved over cubital stem and becoming straighter toward inner margin, sometimes slightly irregular. T. p. line geminate, outer line dark gray or blackish, sharply but not deeply dentate on veins, strongly outcurved from costa to vein *Cu*2, thence with a large outward angle on vein *A*; inner line rather remote from outer, even, paler and less sharp, following course of outer, sometimes very faint, and sometimes a little heavier on the veins. Median shade indicated by two costal dots, whence a brownish gray shade extends inward, including two scale tufts in cell, filling the median space behind the cell and becoming paler toward the inner margin. This shade is sometimes conspicuous and sometimes rather faint. S. T. space similar to basal with a pale, irregular, vaguely defined s. t. line about midway between t. p. and outer margin and following roughly the course of the t. p. veins here some-

times darker than ground color. Outer margin with a fine dark line and minute dashes on the veins. Fringes concolorous with a pale basal line. Secondaries pale powdery brownish gray, darkest at outer margin; fringes slightly paler.

*Under surface*: primaries pale gray, shining, powdered with dark tipped scales on costal and apical areas. Secondaries much paler, similarly powdered on costal area. Wing expanse 26 to 32 mm.

*Holotype* ♂, Sept., and *allotype*, Palmerlee, Arizona. One paratype ♂ and two paratypes ♀, same locality. One paratype ♂ and one paratype ♀, Chiricahua Mts., Cochise County, Arizona, Sept. and Aug., all in coll. Barnes, with other specimens from the same localities.

We place *fuscula* Grt. between *minor* Dyar and *dentata* Dyar. *Iaria* is related to the last named and to *conspicua* Dyar, which is a good species, and may be placed between the two. From the former it differs in the more even and more constantly geminate t. p. line and from the latter in its relatively short palpi. In *conspicua* the palpi exceed the front by well over the length of the head.

#### SUBFAMILY LITHOSIINAE.

A recent examination of the type of *Ctenucha modulata* Hy. Edw. by Dr. Barnes disclosed the fact that our series under this name was incorrectly placed. The four specimens which we regarded as *modulata* appear to belong to an undescribed species. In Hampson's key to the genera of this subfamily (Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. II, 81 *et seq.*) the insect runs to the genus *Lyscia* Wilk. or the second section of *Pasteosia* Hamps., but we feel that this entirely misrepresents its relations. From *Gnamptonychia* Hamps. it differs only in the apparent anastomosis of *Sc* and *R1* of the primaries toward the greatly weakened apex of *Sc*, and in the stalking of *M2* and *M3* of the primaries. The species appears to be closely related to *flavicollis* Druce, orthotype of *Gnamptonychia*, so we associate it for the present with that species. According to our idea of genera, some phylogenetic differences may be present within the unit, as well as within the family. Nature is relative; certainly Man cannot make her absolute.

**Gnamptonychia ventralis** n. sp.

Head, first joint of antennae, palpi, collar, coxae, femora, hind tibiae and ventral surface of abdomen and thorax bright orange-yellow. Claspers of male and terminal part of body in female also orange-yellow. All femora tipped with black, hind tibiae with black spurs and tip. Fore and mid tibiae and all tarsi black.

Primaries greenish drab in our one female, greenish black in males. Secondaries dull brownish black. Thorax and abdomen above concolorous with primaries and secondaries, respectively. Wing expanse 38 to 45 mm.

*Holotype* ♂ and two paratypes ♀. White Mts., Arizona. *Allotype* Huachuca Mts., Arizona, July 14. All in coll. Barnes. All four types are in rather poor condition.

**Cisthene** Walker. Logotype **C. subjecta** Wlk.

The earliest valid type fixation for this genus which we are able to find is that of Grote (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci. II, 151, 1874). This was corroborated by Kirby in his Cat. Lep. Het. I, 288, 1892. The name thus replaces *Illice* Walker as used at present.

**Cisthene faustinula** Bdv.

The type of this species has recently been illustrated in Oberthür's *Études*. We have two Colorado specimens which compare very well with this figure, but find that most of our Californian examples are referable to the form *fusca* Stretch. It would be interesting to hear from some of the Californian students what conditions may govern the appearance of the two forms.

## SUBFAMILY ARCTIINAE.

**Arachnis midas** n. sp.

A single male *Arachnis* taken by Mr. Tom Spalding at Eureka, Utah, August 24, 1920, proves to be an undescribed species.

This specimen is distinguished at once from most of our species by its yellow secondaries, and from *zuni* Neum. by the more broken, macular appearance of the dark markings of the primaries. These wings are pure white, the markings almost identical with some specimens of *A. picta main* Ottol. The secondaries are yellow of a more ochreous shade than the secondaries of *zuni*, and the area between *M*<sub>1</sub> and *A*<sub>1</sub> is semi-transparent yellow, not white as in *zuni* ♂. Only the fringes are whitish. There are three black dots on the outer margin,

one, geminate, at *R*, a very small one at *M*3, and one toward anal angle. There are three large gray costal spots, bordered with black, which reach to the radius. The middle one is continued slenderly across the end of the cell, and the basal spot forms a vague, broken band to *A*1. The under surface of the primaries is also similar to *A. picta maia*, but the yellow of the costa becomes paler toward the inner margin, which is pale yellow instead of pink. The secondaries are white, somewhat tinged with yellow, and are broadly ochreous along the inner margin. Maculation as above but more definite.

The abdomen is concolorous with the secondaries. It is marked with macular black lateral lines and a slender dorsal line broadened on the last segment. The entire body is white below. Expanse 66 mm.

*Holotype* ♂ in coll. Barnes.

#### **Pygarctia elegans** Stretch.

We have a specimen from Kingman, Arizona, which agrees so accurately with Stretch's description as to leave no reasonable doubt of its identity. This specimen convinces us that the present placing of *rosicapitis* N. & D. and *flavidorsalis* B. & McD. as forms of *elegans* is incorrect. The distinguishing features of *elegans*, as exemplified by this one male, are the pinker shade of the abdomen, the presence here of lateral black spots and the fact that the dorsal spots are distinctly bordered with white, the restriction of the pinkish area on the head to a very slender line, broadened behind the eyes, and the white shaft of the antennae. *Flavidorsalis* may stand as a form of *rosicapitis*.

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#### **News of Another Russian Entomologist**

[Apropos of the article in the News for July, 1921, page 199, we are glad to print the following from a private letter.—ED.]

My friend and compatriot, the Russian Odonatologist, Prof. A. N. Bartenev, asked me to help him get all the literature on Odonata published since 1914, as he is, of course, severely handicapped in his work by the lack of literature of recent years. These may be sent either directly to Prof. Bartenev, his address being Prof. A. N. Bartenev, University, Rostov-Don, Russia, or, if there is any difficulty in sending registered book packets (it is not safe to send non-registered to Russia) from America, they may be sent to me and I will forward them to him.—B. UVAROV, Assistant Entomologist, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 7.